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tainment of peace; that it seems rather to have aggrandized the power of the enemy, and to have had a revolutionary effect in the different states of Europe, than to secure their permanence and establishment? Bonaparte is a strange conjunction of the Jacobin and the despot.—But we are interrupted by the calamitous tidings of the day, which render us unwilling and unable to make at this time, further review of the past. All retrospect must give way to the force of the present impression. Let us make the pause of nature and sympathy....one of the finest armies that ever left the shores of Britain, with difficulty able to effectuate its retreat to Corunna; and during their march from the 26th ult. to the 11th inst. in continual skirmish with the enemy. A battle upon the 16th, in which their gallant general was killed, and the second in command most severely wounded: an embarkation immediately after, under every disadvantage, that must, under such circumstances, attend the evacuation of the country. Is the nation, after all these events, to acquiesce in the pious resignation of Mr. Canning, who is satisfied to assign them all to the Supreme Disposer, without any examination of secondary causes, which must have led to such a disastrous termination of the campaign. Our home defence must shortly be the sole object, and we trust that the great council of the nation will not be so dilatory as the Central Junta of Spain, in taking the most effectual measures for the safety and UNION of these countries. “*Nē quid detrimenti respublica capiat.*”

IRELAND.

Twelve capital convictions at Limerick, and the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley at *Holyhead*, forms the summary of Irish history for the last month, and for such occurrences we know not whether to condole with, or to congratulate our country.

We gladly take this occasion of acknowledging an error we were led into in our last retrospect, by quoting an extract from an address to the king, as having come from the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster. That body, we are since assured, “did not address

the king last year, nor have they at any time addressed his Majesty in the language imputed to them.” We were led into the error by having copied the extract alluded to, from a respectable newspaper of this place, in which it had been published on the 5th of December, and although re-published in several other papers, remained without contradiction or disavowal, until the 23d January. We were therefore led to believe the document authentic, and we fell in with the general deception on the subject. We are happy that such public disavowal has taken place, because even tacit acquiescence might be liable to misinterpretation, and because, from *whatever body* the address did come, there is now no danger of that body being confounded, either by inattention or design, on *either* side of the water, with the SYNOD of ULSTER.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

His Majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain Acts, passed in the 48th year of his Majesty's Reign, the one intitled “An Act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, Duties of Customs on the Goods, Wares and Merchandises therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain Orders in Council;” the other intitled, “An Act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, certain Duties on the Exportation from Ireland of Goods, Wares, and Merchandises therein enumerated;” is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, until further Orders shall be made herein, the operation of the aforesaid Acts be suspended as to any Duties on Exportation granted by the said Acts, so far as relates to Articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his Majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which Articles have been or shall be imported direct from such Country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

And his Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and

it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid Acts be, in like manner suspended, as to any Duties on the Exportation of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which have been, or may be condemned as prize.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

SPAIN....CAPITULATION

Proposed by the Military and Civil Junta of Madrid, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Art. 1—The preservation of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, without any other being legally tolerated.

Answer—Granted.

Article 2—The liberty and security of the lives and properties of the citizens and other persons in Madrid, as well as of those in public employments: the preservation of their situations, or the option of their retiring from this court, if they should prefer it. Likewise, the lives, privileges, and properties of the secular and regular ecclesiastics of both sexes, together with the respect due to the churches, all in conformity to our laws and customs.

Answer—Granted.

Article 3—The lives and properties of all military officers of rank are likewise to be safe.

Answer—Granted.

Article 4—No person shall be liable to persecution, on account of their political opinions or writings, any more than those employed in a public capacity, for what they may have done hitherto in the exercise of their employments, or in obedience to the former Government; nor shall the people suffer for the efforts which they have made for their defence.

Answer—Granted.

Article 5—No other contributions shall be exacted beyond the ordinary ones that have hitherto been paid.

Answer—Granted till the realm shall definitely be organized.

Article 6—Our laws, customs, and courts of justice shall be preserved in their present constitution.

Answer—Granted, until the kingdom undergoes its definitive organization.

Article 7—The French troops and their officers shall not be quartered in private houses, but in military lodging houses

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and tents, and by no means in convents or monasteries; the privileges allowed to the respective classes by the laws being preserved.

Answer—Granted, it being well understood that both the officers and privates must have quarters and tents that are furnished conformably to the military regulations, unless the said buildings be insufficient.

Article 8—The troops shall march out of the town with the honours of war, and be at liberty to retire whithersoever they chuse.

Answer—The troops shall march out with the honours of war; they shall march off by files to-day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and leave their arms and cannon: the armed peasants shall also leave their arms and artillery; after which the inhabitants shall retire to their houses, and those from without the town to their villages.

All individuals that have enlisted among the troops of the line four months ago, shall be free from their engagements, and retire to their villages.

All the rest shall continue prisoners of war till an exchange takes place, which shall commence immediately between equal numbers, and rank for rank.

Article 9—The public debts and engagements of the State shall be faithfully and constantly discharged.

Answer—This being a political object belongs to the cognizance of the assembly of the realm, and depends on the general administration.

Article 10—Those Generals who wish to continue in the Capital, shall preserve their rank; and such as are desirous of quitting it, shall be at liberty so to do.

Answer—Granted; they shall remain in their station, although their pay can only continue till the kingdom receives its ultimate organization.

Additional eleventh article.

A detachment of guards shall this day, at four o'clock, take possession of the Palace gates. The different gates of the city shall, about the same time, be delivered up to the French army.

The guard-house of the body guards, and the general hospital, shall be surrendered to the French army at the same time.

At the same hour, the Park of Artillery and the Arsenals, together with the Engineers, shall be surrendered to the French Artillery and Engineers.

The works and entrenchments shall be levelled, and the streets repaired.